not otherwise procure food. Commutation can only be

paid to those persons entitled to rations by law.

When the supplies warrant it, back rations may drawn, if the full rations could not have been issued at

When men leave their company, the rations they have drawn, and left with it, are deducted from the next return for the company; a like rule, when men are discharged from the hospital, governs the hospital Peturns.

When a soldier is detached on duty, and it is imprac Sicable to carry his subsistence with him, it is com-muted at seventy-five cents a day, to be paid by the Commissary when due, or in advance, on the order of

The expenses of a soldier placed temporarily in a private hospital, on the advice of the senior Surgeon of the post or detachment, sunctioned by the commanding officer, are paid by the Subsistence Department, not to

exceed seventy-five cents a day.

The ration of a soldier stationed in a city, with no opportunity of messing, is commuted at 75 cents. The rations of the non-commissioned regimental staff, when they have no opportunity of messing, and of sold ers on furlough, or stationed where rations cannot be issued in kind, are commuted at the cost or value of the ration at the post.

The ration of an Ordnance Sergeant is commute 30 cents, except when serving with troops, or on fur-lough, when it is commuted at cost at his post (exclu-

give of transportation).

When a soldier on duty has necessarily paid for his own subsistence, he is refunded the cost of the ration. It will be interesting to many of our readers to see grouped in a table the quantities of three single articles food daily consumed by a number of soldiers from

1 up to 100,000: ions Bbis Lbs

SUBSISTENCE OF AN ARMY-THE COMMIS-

SUBSISTENCE OF AN ARMY—THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—RATIONS.
Since so large a body of men have been called into military service, and many of the ordinary channels of the produce trade have been interrupted, it becomes lateresting in a commercial point of view, to know what will be the demand for food by the army. The amount and quality of a ration is eal-ulated on the basis of the full, healthy, and confortable support of an able-bodied man, with some allowance for wastage. The kind of food is selected (after due allowance for the means of supply) with rescue to the greatest amount of healthy autention in the smallest space. In this, long observation has taught that meet and bread are the main articles. But few vegetables are used in the army, on secount of their bulky and perishable nature. But men must have somet ing of vegetable and acid kind in their food, in order to avoid scurvy and cutaneous diseases. In the Buitsh army a free use is made of vioegar, if e, and mistor. These generally make a component part of the ration in European armies, and in our own. Of course, when an army is encamped in the country, where vegetables and fruit are abundant, these will be procured, but they seldom make part of the regular ration, which, as we have remarked, is the unit on which the food supply of an army is based.

The rations of Great Britain and the United States

army is based.

The rations of Great Britain and the United States

The rations of Great Britain and the United States surmies are as follows:

Bread Meat. Total HB United States 1B United States 1B 2002 beef 2B 602, or United States 1B 2002 beef 2B 602, or United States 1B 2002 beef 1B 1002. Thus the ration of the United States is considerably larger than that of Great Britain In case of beef, it is 10 ownees more, and in case of pork, 2 ownees. The regular ration of Great Britain gives 196 ownees per week. The beef ration of the United States is 256 ownees per week, a d the pork ration 10. With these ownees per week, a d the pork ration 10. With these are allowed weekly, in addition to the rations, a certain amount of soup, vinegar, and rice. In the navy, and when possible, we presente, in the army, a raisin pudding is allowed twice a week.

Assuming the pork ration as the basis of supply, we have the result for six months thus: Bread for one soldier six months, 237 pounds.

A regiment of 1,000 men will require for six months 203,000 pounds of flour, and 437,000 pounds of pork. There are, including regulars and marines, 100,000

A regiment of 1,000 men will require for six months 203,000 pounds of flour, and 137,000 pounds of pork. There are, including regulars and marines, 100,000 men under arms, suppring to more to be called out than the President's Procumation requires. The regular rations for six months will amount to 101,500 barrels of flour, and 54,800 barrels of pork. Should the army be in the field a year, it will require double this amount. The demand for flour will not be very much more than usual, since these men must have been fed in any place. But, it is quite evident, the demand for pork—so far as it may be used in the army—is an unusual one. In situations where it can be reacily obtained, no doubt teef will be commonly used. Still, looking to the extraordinary activity of the navy, where pork only is used, and the additional amount required for the army, it may be safely assumed that there will be more than the common demand for pork. The substitutes of an army is the very first thing to be considered by a wire General. The army might as well be without arms as to be without bealthy food. The great Natioleon (who in the art of war was alwell be without arms as to be without healthy food. The great Napoleon (who in the art of war was almost perfect) looked into the Commessry and Quartermaster's Department before he marched a company. Whoever examines his arrangements will find that the ablest officers of the French army were at too bead of these departments, which really made a part of the staff. The dangers of bad living and unusuably climate are ten times greater than those of positive war. When, therefore, a volunteer goes to the army, he should be well provided for, and he should also learn what we fear few do, now to take care of his health. The preservation of an army in health is the very first thing to be cared for. We know the Government will provide well for this when the army is in the field; but in the mean time the officers should look chee into this matter, and attend to the comfort of their men. (Cincinnati Gazette.

A SPEECH FROM GEN. HOUSTON.

THE PROFESSES ALLEGIANCE TO THE CONFEDER-Gen. Sam Houston addressed the people of Indeper

dence, Texas, on the 10th inst., at their request. portion of his remarks, being of interest to the public, were taken down by a personal and political friend of his, and by him have been surnished to The Houston Gazette for publication. The occasion of the speech was a May Festival of Baylor University. The only part given here is that relating to political affairs, as follows:

but the motives of the Administration are too plain to be misupocratood.

The time has come when a man's section is his country. I seand by mine. All my hopes, my fortunes, are centered in the South. When I see the land for whose detense my blood has been spilt, and the people whose fortunes have been mine through a marter of a century of toil, threatened with invasion, I can but case my lot with theirs and await the issue. For years I have been denounced on account of my efforts to save the South from the consequences of the mhappy measures which have brought destruction upon the whole country. When, in the face of almost my entire section, and a powerful Northern strength, I opposed the Kansas and Nebraska bill, the bitterness of language, was Chamsied to deary and vising me.

WEW-YORK DAILY TRIBURE, PRIDAY, MAY 31, 1891.

File I pieces the newcorrow of this part where the control of the part of the gainst and offerhald in advantage of the boats, or part of the control of the part of

authority, always makes a good soldier. I have ever been conservative, was conservative as long as the Union lasted—am a conservative citizen of the Southern Confederacy, and giving to the constituted authorities of the country, civil and military, and the Government which a majority of the people have approved and acquiesced in, an hone t obscience, I feel that I should do less than my duty did I not press upon others the importance of regarding this the first duty of a good citizen.

LETTER FROM MR. BATES TO MR. BOTTS The Wheeting (Va.) Intelligencer publishes the following letters from the Hon. Edward Bates to the Hon. John Minor Botts. They were written in reply to letters which have been published:

Hon. John Minor Botte. They were written in reply to letters which have been published:

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, April 29, 1861.
Hon. John M. Botts, Richmond, Va.:

DRAR SIR: Day before yesterday (Saturday), Col. Wm. Henry Russell of Kansas (now sojourning in this city), handed me an open note from you to me, bearing date Richmond, April 23, 1861, in which was folded up, but not mentioned in the body of the note, a printed up, but not mentioned in the body of the note, a printed paper (apparently clipped from a newspaper), which parported to be a letter from you to me. I say purported, for although you way here written such a letter, certainly I have received no such letter in your handwriting, nor in any form except the printed slip folded in your note.

You and I, Mr. Botts, know each other a characters very well. Heretofore, yours has been marked by bold, frank and manly traits, which won for you many friends and admirers all over the country, and hence my astonishment on receiving from you such a note with such an inclosure. I do not impute the blame to you, for I cannot avoid the conclusion that you are acting under duress—that you have become the victim of a set of desperadoes, who, having wantonly plunged into the guilt of treason and the danger of ruin, would gladly sacrifice you and me, and ten thousand such men, if thereby they can make a way of escape for themselves from the least of the dangers which they have so wickedly incurred.

Here at Washington, perhaps, we know a little more about the machinations of the conspirators at Richmond than they are aware of. But, beside that, the documents (your note to Col. Russell, your note to me, and the printed slip) bear internal evidence of a concerted plan, a scheme invented (not by the bold and patriotic Botts, but) by those same conspirators who, isseling to intimidate the Government by bullying violence, have changed their tactics, and still hope to win the victory and destroy the nation by a hazardous but more cunning process.

but more cunning process.

1. Your note to Col. Russell (which he showed me

but more cunning process.

1. Your note to Col. Russell (which he showed me) imports that you are safe and comfortable at Richmond, while we have melanoholy testimony that such men as you are neither afte nor comfortable there.

2. Your note to me of April 22 (covering the printed letter, but not scentioning it) contains several phrases which I am persuaded you would not have used if left to your own free action. The note begins by stating its sain object thus.—"I write harriedly to say that I have consented to the publication of my letter to you, with the hope," &c. Which letter to me! I have received several letters from you, but note of the 19th of April. "Consented to the publication"—at whose instance? The phrase and the context invite the inference that the publication was made at my instance, and that inference was, I believe, generally drawn in this city, and will probably be drawn all over the country; whereas, you do know that I had nothing to do with its publication.

The note concludes with this very suggestive line: "I am not at liberty to speak of what is gotuy, on here." I can carnetly comprehend that humiliating, fact; and I do painfully sympathine with you, and Yrith all good and faithful men in my native State, 'when I behold the capital of the once free and proof Virginia subjected to the tyranny of a lawless moy.

2. The printes lever. Also I that I should live to

when she dismembers the nation, she will berself be

when she dismembers the nation, she will herself be dismembered.

But I will not continue the contrast. My heart is sorrowful when I contemplate the present degradation of Virginia. "How are the mighty fallen!" With the loss of her power she has lost all prestige also, and can no longer lead the people and direct the counsels of other States. She remembers her patriots and sages of former times, only to boast of them—not to imitate their talents and virtues, but (by implicit faith) to impate to the present generation the p-saturmous reputation of the glorious dead. Formerly she proudly marched in the van of all the States; now she creeps in the rear of South Carelina, and consents to be detailed as a picket guard, to man an outpost of the Cotton States.

tailed as a picket guard, to man an outpost of the Cotton States.

Poor old Virginia! In my heart I pity her. Already they boast in the South that they have transferred the seat of war from their homes to yours. And soon their devouring legions will be upon you to eat up your substance and do your voting at the dismaion election. Now, mark my prophecy: Unless Virginia, by a rapid revolution, redeem herself from the gulf that lies open just before her, she will be degraded, impoverished, and dismembered. For her, I hope almost against hope. And for you, I remain, as heretofore, Your friend,

NORTHWARD MOVEMENT OF THE REBELS. VILLAGE OF MORGANTOWN TAKEN BY VIR-

Ginia Troops.

From The Pittsburg Post.

Yesterday intelligence arrived of apprehensions of an attack upon Morgantown. Mr. Clark Pickenpaugh, Colonel of a Virginia regiment, came in bot baste, and applied to the Committee on Home Defense for men and arms to protect Morgantown, the citizens fearing an attack from the Secessionists at Grafton. Col. Pickenpaugh, who left Morgantown on horseback at 11 o clock Monday morning, and reached here by midnight, reports that the utmost enthusiasm was evinced at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and the military at once took measures to march to the support of Morgantown and vicinity. Two companies were to leave Uniontown on Monday evening for Morgantown. Col. Pickenpaugh was soon convinced that the trepidation of the loyal people of Morgantown was groundless, when informed of the movement upon Grafton, which will commend all the attention of the rebels. He stated that the Secessionists had cut the telegraph wires between Morgantown and Uniontown, Pennsylvania, to prevent communication, and this was the first cause of sharm.

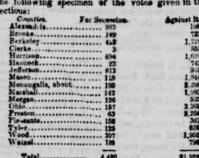
Later.—Mr. Veech, and other gentlemen who arrived from Uniontown hast evening, confirmed the intelligence of the occupation of Morgantown by the Secessionists, though the particulars are meager. A measurement of the product of the security of the morning, and stated that a body of men were marching on Morgantown, and she left he heard the firleg of carmon.

A second messenger stated that 300 armed rebels, GINIA TROOPS.
From The Putebury Post.

A second messenger stated that 300 armed rebels, under Col. Heck, had entered the town about 3 o'clock in the morning and taken possession of it. As they approached, a small canson, stationed on the bridge, was fired at them, but there being few arms in the town, and the inhabitante not fully aroused, no further revisionnee was made, and the assailants had an easy

resistance was made, and the assailants had an easy victory.

Morgantown is about 25 miles from Grafton, where 1,500 of the rebels are stationed, and about the same distance from Uniontown, in this State. The inhabitance of the latter place fear an attack from the mbels, and as they are almost charmed, there would be as fittle difficulty in taking that place might prove an incentive for attack, if no other object were in view. Gentlemen from Uniontown now here are desirous, if threatening indications continue, of procuring arms and men for protection, and to this case they had a



command at the fort to keep a lighted lamp on the rigging all night, on penalty of being nunk. He was told that if it was out for five minutes at a time, be would be fired into. The schooner George Davis, bound for New-York, sailed one day before us, and we left ber anchored under the gunsof Fort Pulaski. Her captain was also obliged to go ashore every night.

There is a sand ba tery of four large guns about five miles below Tybes Lighthouse, where, with the glass, we could see the soldiers under drill.

I was informed by a police officer with whom I boarded that on Thursday, the 5th inst., a white man, supposed to have been a Northerner, was hung privately, his crime being that he was seen conversing with some negroes in a store on the pravious day. Of

with some negroes in a store on the pravious day. Of this affair, not a word was made public, but all passed aver quickly

with some negroes in a store on the previous day. Of this affair, not a word was made public, but all passed over quietly.

So far as I could see, the soldiers behaved very well under the circumstances, although they are very heally treated. I have heard some of the Irish volun eers in the City of Savannah wish that the steamers were running, so that they could get out of thet miserable place. They can get no employment whatever, and beard is advanced. They are suffering very greatly. I also heard some of them say that they vished they could sell their guns to get something to cut.

We left Fort Polaski on Friday, the 17th inst., and as soon as we got out of the range of Southern gut as bounded the Stars and Stripes, and tore up and burned the rag of seven stars. We also had the vemembers of the Irish Japer Greens on board, whom we requested to throw their regimentals overbulard, which they did with gladsome bearts.

After these operations, nothing further occurred till we reached Newport, R. I., has Son by afternyon, at 4 o'clock. I took the steamer Metropolis, and handed in this city on Toesday morning, safe and soned, with \$150 in my pocket. This sum is all whink! I was allowed to acquire of my Southern fortune; of course, I consider the balance due as merely an investment.

I reside at No. 21 Hearry street, where I can be seen any evening, and will be pleased to give any further information if required.

OUTRAGE AT SEDALIA,

OUTRAGE AT SEDALIA.

STATEMENT OF R. M. JOEL, U. S. MAH. AGENT.

St. Louis, May 26, 1861.

After delivering my mail at the pest-office at Sedalia last evening, I walked toward the hotel in company with H. K. Davis, esq., late of this city. When I was within a few yards of the hotel, I observed a number of men standing on the walk. When near deem I discovered they were principally the volunteers disbanded from Jefferson City. Getting close to them they showed no willingness to get cat of our way, and, as I attempted to pass by them, was seized by one of them, who asked me if I was the man that was the wan into the Osage River. I replied I was. He then said that be considered me a d-d rawal. I asked him for what? He said, "You're a G-d-d-d Yankas." I told I was not. "Well, we're going to tut you through now, as you get paid for coming here and you have been told not to come bere."

I tald him I did not think the could put me through, but, had hardly spoken the last word, when Mr. D. W. Beldin, who, being with the crowd when I came up, was trying all be could to get them away, suddenly made a spring behind, and at the same moment I becreed that one of three brave defenders of "our rights" had got round to my back, and was cought by Boldin in the attempt to plunge a large butcher knife into me. I immediately put my hand on my revolver, when I was surpressed to see these cowardly assassins leave me and make a rush on a Mr. Cameron, a lumoer merchant of Sedalia. It appears Mr. Cameron, a lumoer merchant of Sedalia. It appears Mr. Cameron, a lumoer merchant of Sedalia. It is popears Mr. Cameron, a lumoer merchant of Sedalia. It is popears Mr. Cameron, a lumoer merchant of Sedalia. It is popears Mr. Cameron, a lumoer merchant of Sedalia. It is popear Mr. Cameron, a lumoer in the same monted to the mouth when they rusted at him. The father of one of these cut-throuts, seeing me in the act of drawing my revolver, begged me to get into the hotel. I told him I could not let Mr. Cameron be murdered in my defense.

got into a stable. I then left and got into the Post-Office. Mr. Cameron stated to me afterward that he considered it all over, and was leaving the stable when this band of braves rushed at him again with rock, pistole, and knives, and one of the men by the name of Woods raised a shot-gun, and when caught by his father, threatened to cut the d—d entrails out of him if he did not let him alone. Now, as there might be a supposition in the minds of many as this happened in Sedalia. I am happy to say that I have the names of the principal actors in this dastardly attempt at assassination, and they are all of them living at Georgetown, the county seat of Pettie County. Sam Anderson, a bar room losfer has got no particular occupation but drinking whicky; E. Woods and J. C. Woods are the some of a very respectable gentleman. J. K. Ford and Licut. Snockgrass were among them.

I have been told by the principal citizens in Sedalia that this same crowd, during vesterday, attacked the shooting gallery of a Mr. Tisch, ard completely sacked it, breaking up tables, chairs, mirrors, &c. They then paid a visit to the South West drinking seloon, and proceeded in a like manner. The offense of the proprie ors was that they were Dutchmen. The citizens of Sedalia are determined that they will never asbmit to any such treatment, and if any of these Georgetown whethe pay another visit they will be very apt to have a long stay there. Yours, &c.,

E. E. JOEL, U. S. Mail Agent, Pacific B. B.

MAY 24, 1861.

Do s't shed a tear for him! Lay him to rest, The bright cross of honor Ablaze on his breast. The shouts of a Nation Shall cheer him to Gods The hope of a people Spring fresh from his blood. Don't shed a tear for him!

Heroes must die, In gladness and triumph, Like suns from the sky. Baule-red banners, And war tramp above, They only break camp ap, Forward to move.

Don't shed a tour for bim! Mourn him in blood; Quick-dropping bullets Shall work him most good. Fight for him, fall with him, Die as be died-Living or dying, Our hope and our pride.

Don't shed a tear for him! Better to go Bager with victory. Facing the foe.
For one life like his life A thousand shall pay. And the fury it kindles Shall carry the day.

> WAR LYRICS. BY A. MUDSILL.

THE END OF VIRGINIA. SHAME on Virginia! she has cast
Her lot with traitors, revels, knaves;
And, mindless of her mighty past,
Has joined th' ignoble ranks of slaves
Of slaves whose skins indeed are white,
But whose polluted hearts and hancs
Are bla ker than those sons of Night,
Who roam o'er Afric's burning sands.

Shame on Virginia! once the nurse
Of lovely women, noble meaMust she be branded with a carse
And lose her ancient glory then?
Must her rich soil be wet with blood
From her dear children's wounded sides?
Must War sweep on ward like a flood,
And drown her in its crimson tides? "Mother of Presidents"-slas!

'Mother of Presidents'—alas!

Her brood is now the mean and base;
Her metal 's turned from gold to brass,
Her grace has sunten to disgrace.
Once best of all the primal States,
She soon will fall to be the worst;
And know that raddest of all faces,
To be the last where she was first.

Farewell! farewell! a long farewell To all ter greatness and her pride;
Her lands shall alien formen s-ll,
Her borders shall her friends divide,
And std-pt of all her splendid dower,
Shall lie stegraded in the dust,
Beneath the marrial feet of power.

> MRANCIS B. BROWNELL BY ZELOTES R. BENNETT.

Though the Nation is wrapped in sable weeds. For the d ad who died by a traitor's hand, We have m ore than words for the valiant deeds Of the m bis hearts of the loyal land. We have wo are than praise for that "bravest brave"
We we lks in the ranks of that stalwart band,
And his no me stall live while our colors wave,
Or a to be heart beate in our own free land.

We have heart-felt thanks, and the hand s warm grasp, And a Nation's love for that gallant youth; And the conqueror a bays hat brow shall class, Naw wreathed with the flowers of manly truth.

'T ww . Justice that nerved his arm for the blow; 'T was I Justice that nerved his arm for the now;
'T I was Justice that spoke from his fishing eye,
Whes he aprang at the heart of the dastard he
As the lightning loops from the storm-charged sky.
They agh our scale are stirred like the nighty averaged the storm of the storm of

Whough we yet are sad, and our eyes still dis— The jugh our tears will fall on that new-made grave, We have boundless room in our hearts for him. William jourgh, May 27, 1881.

THE PRESBYTERIANS LOYAL PASSAGE OF DR. SPRING'S RESOLUTIONS BY THE OLD-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

OLD-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

After a long and vigorous debate, the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly at Philadelphia, bas adopted Dr. Spring's resolutions, declaring the loyalty of the Presbyterian denomination. We copy from The

adopted Dr. Spring's resolutious, declaring the loyalty of the Presbyterian denomination. We copy from The Ledger:

"Dr. Hodge arose and made a few remarks to put himself right in regard to certain inferences, which had been drawn in relation to the paper which he othered. He said that it was the daty of the Church to hear testimony in support of the Government, but it could not and ought not to decide where the allegiance of any member is due, where the allegiance is not clear. If the resolutions of Dr. Spring had been presented to the Synod of New-Jersey, he would have voted for them with his woole heart, because one's allegiance was the re in doubt, as it is in the General A sembly.

"The previous question was called for and sustained. The Yeas and Nays were then called on the majority report. The result was, 84 in favor and 125 against. The Xeas and Nays were then called on the minority's report. Ohr. Spring's resolutions), and the result was as follows: For, 154; against, 66.

"The following are the resolutions as adopted:
"Reselved That in view of the present agitated and unbappy concition of this country, the 4th day of July no: to heavely self-apart as a day of prayer throughout our bounds and that on this day inhibitors and people are called an humbiy to conies and heavell their national sins, and to offer our thanks to the Father of light for like abundant and undescribed Congress of the United States, and to impress the analysis to the Nation and their concells as well as the assembled Congress of the United States, and to impress the analysis to the Father of light for like abundant and undescribed congress of the United States, and to impress the national sins, and to offer our thanks to the Father of light for like abundant and undescribed Congress of the United States, and to impress the analysis of the United States, and to impress the analysis of the United States, and to impress the limit to be abundant and undescribed congress of the United States, and to impress the limit to the limit and th

Before the vote was taken, Dr. Dickinson read the following correspondence:

"Philadriphia, May 25 1son.

"Governor B. P. Chash: We inclosesyon the resolutions of the Rev. Dr. Bying of New-York, and new pending before the Galo State General Assembly in this city. They have been warmly discussed for two days. Would their adoption is any way weaken the hands of the Government, or be unacceptable to yor, even though some Scathern brethren might be disposed to leave us on that account!

"We are informed that Judge Bates advised that we should not act, and that the Cablest are probably like minded. He may not understand the chances of the resolution, and he may suppose that they have reference to the subject of Sisvery. Some liestitate to vate for the resolution see this account. We think that duty to the country and to God demand their passage.

"Please answer by bleryable for yourself and others, if you have the minds of others in the Cabinet.

"J. G. Montfort, Cindinatt. Ohio; J. L. Williams, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Th. E. Thomes, Dayton Ohio; J. D. Scatich, Columbus, Ohio; L. H. Lay, Urbano, Ohio; H. R. Price, Bloomington, Illinois."

Bear Jerr G. Mertrears Genam properly advisor, but per

ceive no valid objection to unequiveced expressions in there as the Constitution and freedom!

The rending of the latter paper elicited a perfect faror of applause. A great number of hisses followed, and it was with considerable difficulty that order was again restored.

THE CALCIUM LIGHT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna Bin: I observe an article in your paper of May 16, and another in your issue of to-day, stating that Government had made arrangements for placing a calcium light upon Fortress Monroe for the purpose of observing the movements of the enemy, "guarding against sudden night attacks, as well as to make the blockade mese effective," to which is added a suggestion that it be

effective," to which is added a suggestion that it be placed upon other forts and coast-guard vessels for a like purpose; also, "for night movements in the army, enabling the reconnoitering party to scan the country at a long distance in advance, bringing the enemy in full view, while those who use it, being on the blind side, would be effect until screened from observation." Having made use of the calcium light for the tast 12 years, and constructed its apparatus for various purposes, will you allow me, through your valuable columns, to say a few words in relation to the case-bility of this light for the above purposes. The calcium light, also called the Drummond light—it having been used by Prof. Drummond in his coast survey of Ireland—is produced by throwing a jet of the combined guese, oxygen and hydrogen, upon a small piece of unalaked lime, with the compound blow-pips, by which the lime (or line ball) is heated to a high state of incandesence, producing th-reby an intense brilliancy of illumination, exceeded only by the electric light.

when the mae for time ball) is heated to a miga stance of incandesenes, producing th-reby an intense brilliancy of illumination, exceeded only by the electric light.

To concentrate this light upon any given point, a parabolic reflector is placed behind it in such a manner as to throw the rays forward in nearly parallel lines. Now, in order to render this light of any available use to Fortress Monroe, or a coast-guard vessel, it made be sufficiently powerful to "bring the enemy ic full view" at a distance of at least four miles—less than the range of rifled cannon or Dahlgren guns. This cannot be done, even with a pressure upon the gasset equal to 300 pounds to the square inch. I have used one with this pressure. Nor yet with the most powerful electric light ever produced; for this reason, among many others, that a parabola cannot be manufactured with sufficient accuracy in shape and perfection of rays upon any given point at that distance. Heace, there can be no foundation for the statement put forth in your paper of May 16, that the calcium light "placed upon the Lutting Observatory in this city cast a distinct shadow at Tarrytown, thirty miles distant."

The calcium light, sometimes used upon Baroum's Museum, is a powerful one, with a reflector (a parabola) be ind it, and, though not as powerful as can be coastructed, yet the movements of an enemy could not be die incity seen by it as far even as Grace Church. I deny, then, that the calcium light can be made of neat to the extent for the purpose ai dicated.

On the other hand, it would be a most dangerous arperiment. It will be remembered that Prof. Drummond made use of this light, as an extraordinarily vivid sit bring point, (he used it without a reflector, which renders its appearance at a distance like that dan intensely brilliant star) on account of its concentrated brilliancy.

Thus it will be seen that this light, whether placed upon a fortress or vessel, would be a most perfect tong siderable distance, could not be algorithm, at any considerable dista

TO SHARP SHOOTERS IN THE LOYAL STATES

Gentleman: Many of you are undoubtedly aware that an effort is making to get up a regiment to be composed entirely of first-class rifls shots at long distances, and that in consequence of my having myself done something in this way of rifls-shooting, suggestions have been made in the public press that I should aid in this effort. I am, moreover, receiving almost daily, applications by letter and in person to the same effect, and I see so clearly the importance of the object in view, that I do not feel at livery to refrain from doing what I can to further it. With this view, I propose that all such gentlemen that have made themselves good shots at long distances who are willing to place their skill in this way at the service of our country in this, her great arrugabe, should see d their names to may with an affidant showing the best shooting they have done at 250 yards, or more.

As soon as the necessary arrangements are made for the equipment, dee, notice will be given to all them whose application will be considered in which the average of ten consecutive shots extends five inches from the center of the target to the center of the ball at 250 yards.

The prodigious efficiency of detachments of such GENTLEMEN: Many of you are undoubtedly aware

the center of the target to the center of the ball at 200 yards.

The prodigious efficiency of detachments of such sharpshooters, armed with our Northern Patent Targes. Is like need only to be alluded to to be recognized at once by all who have any knowledge of the subject. Need I add one word to enforce the daty of our amateur target shots to make their peculiar skill useful to our country at this time of triad? That skill, the off-spring of a manly Northern aport, can be converted into a powerful military instrument so readily. I feel confident the subject need only to be suggested to instruct its being fully and promptly attended to.

Very respectfully, your obts servit. H. BERDAR.

Fifth Arcase Hotel, New York, May 39, 1881.

THE BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN

ASSOCIATION ON THE CRISIS. Some time since the Young Men's Christian As tion of this city, received a circular from a similar he sociation in Richmond, Va., the purport of which was, sociation in Richmond, Va., the purport of which was, that a reconstruction of the Union was impossible—the separation of the South from the North was irrevecable, and that the sooner this great fact was acknowledged the better it would be for the interests of humanity, &c. A discussion ensued as to what disposition would be made of the circular, when ultimately it was referred to the President and Corresponding Secretary to answer it, or treat it with secretary to answer it. ponding Secretary to answer it, or treat it with a lence, as they thought proper. The President, mean-while, prepared an answer, of which the following is a copy:

ence, as they thought proper. The President, measurements are the prepared an answer, of which the following is a copy:

"Young Mra's Christian Association Rooms, and the property of the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, and the Property of the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, and the Property of the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, and the Property of the

perish in the altempt. And when the inhabitants of any section of the nation have estude the national property, by force of arms taken possession of its strengthelds, tere down and familied its national flag, it is quite out of piece, it seems to us, for these to eather the friends of the Government in other sections 'to labor eatherthe friends of the Government in other sections 'to labor eatherthe friends of the Government in other sections 'to labor eatherthe friends of the Government in other sections 'to labor eatherthe friends of the Government in other sections 'to labor eatherthe friends of the Seath has no desire to invade the soil of the North or take form is uny of its right;" and we as gladly and confidently assure you that the North hap no desire to invade the soil of the South, or take form it any of its right.

But the soil of the national desorbs in every section, and the rights of the University Government, spice a dear to us so our swam Nate soil and shall be to us as invising as our swa individual rights. Why he at his is no sectional interests—us North, ya South, to East, so West. It is the cause of our common cognity that we have at heart, and that ealists ell our sympathies, We can say, in the words of the Roman particle; These are the charities of home, dear our particle, and the charities of us, all." For the defense of this country against those who have compited against its unity and present the same and class, from the gray headed stre to the children of the Sunday Sphool, most army as papathize.

For the cause we are all alike ready to sacrifice our all the restricts of the charities of our pays headed stre to the children of the Sunday Sphool, most army as papathiz.

For the cause we are all alike ready to sacrifice our all the care of the country as a section of the gray headed stre to the children of the Sunday Sphool, most army as apapathiz.

For the cause we are all alike ready to sacrifice our all the vecture, the country as a section of the gray headed stre to the children of